



THE GLEICHEN CALL



Eighth Year, No. 38

GLEICHEN, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1914

Per Year \$1.50

RANGE STEER BRINGS \$285.75

GLEICHEN RELIEF CORPS

Gleichen has always been known as the greatest "cow town" in the west, but not until now was it claimed that here was produced a range steer that brought more real hard cash than any ever raised in Canada.

This steer was not a particularly beautiful animal to look upon; its crooked horns never caused a brother steer to be jealous of it, yet it was a fine animal and coveted by 364 men, women and children, all of whom were so anxious to own him that they paid 50 cents each. And would you believe it, that the man who got him accepted \$20 and together they promptly gave it back to the Corps it came from and they in turn turned it over for the neat sum of \$78.

Now, this steer has a history, too, and he has been christened "Relief". When he was a little baby his ma died one cold night on the prairie and a man came along and took him to his home and cared for him for four long years and became so fond of Relief that he branded him for his own. But one day this kind-hearted man had a dispute with his neighbors and they informed the owner of Relief's ma as to who had possession of Relief. Forthwith the rightful owner asked for Relief, but had to go to court to obtain him, when the judge decided that not only should the finder of Relief give him up but pay \$20 and costs for not advertising "Relief" and for branding him.

Relief being proven the property of F. A. McHugh & Sons, Walter decided he would present him to the Gleichen Relief Corps, at which you should have seen the pretty smile the ladies wore while they proceeded to raffle Relief at 50 cents per. The CALL press was kept busy getting out the tickets, and the job had to be put on three times in order to meet the demand.

It was first decided to raffle Relief a week ago Saturday and the ladies supplied an excellent "Bean Supper" in their rooms at which they netted \$25.75 but when Relief was presented before the door the boys objected that he be raffled off so short notice and demanded that they be given tickets to sell to the cowboys and others who had not a chance to buy and insisted that the raffle take place on Wednesday evening.

Did they sell more tickets? Well, they increased the original number of 200 up to 364.

At last the time arrived for the raffle and the room was filled with anxious men, women, and children, all proclaiming "if" they were lucky what they would do. It was a big IF.

T. H. Beach, the popular auctioneer, mounted the table and into a revolving churn he threw numbered tickets and turning the wheel of fortune several times he called upon, Master Bertie James to draw forth the winning number. Bertie was equal to the occasion and drew "No. 223." Alas! It was a Calgary man who proved the winner, Mr. I. V. Tarslow.

But this is not all.

The result was at once phoned to Calgary and within an hour later, back came the word that Mr. T. Wade, the well-known cattleman, had conferred with Mr. Tarslow and as "Teddy" was most anxious to have Relief returned, Mr. Tarslow

accepted \$20 from him and they give him back to the Gleichen Relief Corps.

Once more the ladies faces beamed with joy and these men were the heroes of the hour and will surely receive the most sincere personal thanks of the ladies when next they come to Gleichen.

Then the conundrum came what now to do with Relief? It was finally decided to hand him over to the Pacific Cold Storage Co., who shipped him to Calgary on Monday along with a big shipment of cattle, agreeing to return to the Corps the highest market price that could be obtained.

Yesterday word was received that Relief brought \$78 in cash at Calgary, and immediately the Pacific Cold Storage decided to pay all the costs of taking him to Calgary.

Thus the account of the steer "Relief" figures:

Raffle tickets.....	\$182.00
Bean supper.....	25.75
Sale of steer.....	78.00

Total.....\$285.75

Now, while we know Relief's ma has long since gone where good cows go and perhaps his pa is branded bovill, if they knew his history they would be very proud parents. It is really to bad that they do not know that Relief will make many poor children happy this winter, and, perchance, his good will extend all the way across the seas to Belgium.

HOCKEY HAPPENINGS

All Gleichen lovers of hockey will be pleased to learn that at present all things are pointing to a season of good sport. At a meeting held recently in Bassano the Bow Valley League for the season of 1914-15 was organized with teams from Gleichen, Bassano and Brooks competing for the Shield. The last year of the league the shield was won by Gleichen and with all of last year's team here and considerable new material available it is hoped that it will not be necessary to move it this year. At present, on account of the cold weather, good progress is being made the rink and it is expected that it will be opened for skating and hockey practice the last of this week.

The officers elected at the meeting were:

Hon. Chas. Mitchell, honorary president; J. M. McArthur, M.P., honorary vice-president; Mayors McNab of Brooks, Pierce of Bassano, and Bray of Gleichen, patrons; Harvey Smith, president; Mr. Nesbit, 1st vice-president; H. D. McKay, 2nd vice-president; W. H. McKie, secy-treas; Messrs Hinton, Barker and McKay, executive committee.

The schedule of games was arranged as follows:

AT GLEICHEN
Brooks—Jan. 8th. February 2nd
Bassano—Jan. 15th. " 10th

AT BASSANO
Gleichen—Jan. 18th. Feb. 5th
Brooks—Jan. 4th. Jan. 25th

AT BROOKS—
Gleichen—Jan. 12th. Jan. 29
Bassano—Jan. 1st. Jan. 22nd

The Womens Auxiliary of St. Andrew's church will hold a sale of needlework and pastry on Wednesday, Dec. 16th, in the Gleichen Relief Corps rooms.

Wm. Walsh is now in a position to supply pure cream and fresh milk in any part of the town in bottles or cans. Phone Rural 302 or write Wm. Walsh, Gleichen.

Don't forget the Hockey Club Dance next Wednesday evening.

J. S. Mavor Conservative Candidate

Last Thursday Messrs. R. H. Hogg, W. P. Campbell, Jas Young, C. A. Millie, J. H. Riley, Peter McLean and Dr. Ross journeyed to Calgary as delegates from Gleichen to attend a convention to select a candidate to contest the new Dominion parliamentary district of the Bow River when ever it may be.

The result of which was the selection of J. S. Mavor, barrister, of Bassano.

As an indication of the interest taken in the proceedings it should be remarked that eight nominations were handed in by different sections and though Mr. Mavor was always favorite, as it was necessary that the successful candidate should receive a majority of the whole convention more than one ballot was found necessary, the final ballot resulting in the choice of Mr. Mavor by a very substantial majority. Dr. C. H. Wade of Drumheller, was the runner up and the other nominees were: A. B. Hogg of Carmangay; Dr. M. D. Steele, Drumheller; C. W. McKittrick, Brooks; Dr. Graham, Drumheller; Geo. Purvis, Berry Creek; and Edward Popham of Barons.

The election of officers was proceeded with after the nomination of the candidate had received the endorsement of the meeting and resulted as follows:

President, Dr. C. H. Wade, M. Hanna; Vice-Presidents, A. F. Blood of Vulcan, J. McMullen of Drumheller, George Purvis of Glen currie, Mr. Pope of Trochu and E. Popham of Barons; secretary-treasurer, H. M. Bois of Hanna; executive committee, B. R. Bond of Bassano, W. B. Campbell of Gleichen, W. R. Cumming of Drumheller, J. C. Trenaman of Hanna, A. B. Hogg of Carmangay and J. W. Winkler of Lone Butte.

Since the return of the Gleichen delegates there has hardly been the enthusiasm displayed that is usual after such important conventions; yet those whom the CALL has spoken to express a very high opinion of the candidate and believe he will prove successful when election day comes around and think when the electors get to know him he will become quite popular.

The Calgary News-Telegram under the heading of "The Boy Candidate From the Baby Riding" has this to say of Mr. Mavor:

All who know him and know of him, will congratulate Mr. Mavor on his selection by the Conservatives as the new Bow River riding as the standard bearer in the next Dominion election. This recognition of the abilities of this young man is most fitting. Although not yet thirty, Mr. Mavor has done a sterling work for his party, when occasion offered and those who heard his manly, straight-forward address to the delegates on Thursday night, and his fearless avowal of independence, from all party ties can have no doubt as to his qualifications and fitness for responsible position that has been thrust upon him. "A clever young fellow" is the manner in which reference is made, today, by those who are acquainted with young Mavor, whose greatest fault is in being young, a defect which, however, time will remedy. He is not too young, though, to realize the importance of his post, nor is he so young that there will be danger of losing his head, a danger that frequently besets rising young politicians who are not nearly so well balanced mentally as the old timers.

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ally as the youthful barrister from Bassano. On the whole it is doubtful if a better choice for the baby riding could have been made. Mr. Mavor's energy and indefatigable perseverance will be of every service in the position for which he has been chosen, and the Bow River constituency is to be congratulated on its selection.

Gleichenites Off to War

Three more well known Gleichenites have been summoned to proceed to the front, namely H. Orr, W. H. Coates and A. K. Tennant. Mr. Orr left on Monday night, Mr. Coates leaves Saturday night and Mr. Tennant expects to leave next week.

Messrs Coates and Orr who have been employed for sometime as ditch riders on the Irrigation Department of the C. P. R., volunteered for service at the front. They are both pensioners from the 20th Hussars and have a long record of previous service.

Mr. Coates joined the 8th Hussars as far back as 1876 and took part in the Afghan war of 1878, '79 '80, afterward taking part in the South African war in the 20th Hussars, he has 27 years service to his credit. Mr. Orr also served in South Africa they both hold the rank of Sergeant-Instructors and are going to help train Kitchener's new army.

The following despatch from Winnipeg makes interesting reading for all Gleichenites:

Montague Black has received a cable from Major Frank Johnston from Brighton, Eng., reading as follows:

"Am authorized to form cycling corps to be attached to the Sixth Sussex regiment. Am getting two companies from South Africa under own officers. Can you send me 60 good Canadians who can pay their own way over to here, where full equipment will be provided. See Tennant, Gleichen, Alberta. (Signed) Johnston".

On receipt of the cable from Maj. Johnston, Mr. Black got in touch with Capt. A. K. Tennant at Gleichen, and Capt. Tennant has signified his intention of going to join Major Johnston's troop. He has consented to take command of the company to be organized from Western Canada, and has wired from Calgary that he has a number of men enrolled already there.

"Andy" Tennant, as he is familiarly known throughout the district has been in Calgary raising a troop of cyclists and expects to sail with his troop on December 18th. He has been ranching for a number of years southwest of Gleichen and a portion of his fine stock, etc., will be sold at Calgary next Tuesday and the balance at Gleichen on Wednesday by J. W. Durno.

A pie social and dance is to be given in the Namaka Hall tomorrow night—Friday.

Santa Claus has agreed to visit Cluny on Tuesday, Dec. 22nd, and the young lady in charge of the public school there is preparing the children to render an excellent program for his benefit, while the trustees and others will have a Christmas tree for him to hang his presents on. Everyone is invited to attend the entertainment and remain for the dance.

All considered the sale of work the Ladies Aid of the Presbyterian held last Saturday afternoon proved quite satisfactory, about \$85 being taken in and there are still a number of articles to sell.

Municipal Elections By Acclamation

The nominations called for on Monday for town councillors and school trustees resulted in all being filled and the election of the nominees by acclamation.

There were scarcely a dozen ratepayers present when the meeting opened in the town hall and as the room was poorly heated all were anxious to get away as soon as possible.

Chairman James of the school board called the meeting to order and after explaining the object of the meeting asked the secretary to read the auditor's report which was received favorably. The chairman after a few remarks asked the secretary to read the superintendent's latest report, which the chairman said was the most favorable report he believed that had ever been made on the Gleichen school.

The meeting having adjourned the following nominations were made:

SCHOOL TRUSTEES
W. H. James, S. A. Hall, Matt Leggat.

These will be assisted by Messrs James Young and J. A. E. Beaupre whose terms have not yet expired as trustees.

TOWN COUNCILLORS

Mayor, C. J. Bray, two years, re-elected; B. Ramsbottom, R. H. Hogg, C. F. Goudour, re-elected, and A. K. Wallace. The remaining councillors are Messrs Thos. Henderson and T. H. Beach.

It was 12 o'clock when Secretary MacLean had obtained the signature of the last nominee and he says he believes he must have declared the candidates duly elected by acclamation on his return journey to the hall as there was no one there when he arrived.

It is rather discouraging that more real interest is not taken by the ratepayers in matters of such importance to our town and district yet they are to be congratulated upon securing men of such ability as were selected and they may rest assured that their interests will be well guarded by the gentlemen who have come forward and offered to spend their time for the welfare of Gleichen.

The big stock reducing sale is now on in full swing at the Gleichen Trading Company's store and already a big business is being done. You should not fail to read their ad in this issue and obtain some of the bargains offering.

\$16,000 Paid to Indian Farmers

Since Monday Gleichen has been very much alive with Blackfoot Indians, who on that day began to receive payment for the grain they harvested this year.

We have it that Agent J. H. Gooderham and his staff are paying out over \$16,000 to the Indians at this time.

And the best of it is that the Indians are spending practically every dollar of it right in Gleichen and the near by villages. The Gleichen merchants and their staffs have been kept busy from morning until night, fulfilling the demands of their red brethren.

This is the beginning of the results that the Indians will receive from the big block of land they relinquished about four years ago, and as there is still many thousands of acres still to be broken and put under cultivation for them it may be gleaned that in a few years more they will be producing grain that will make many a district envious.

Delivered fresh from our greenhouses, by express, to any place in Western Canada, with your card attached.

Write for price-list to-day, and place your order early.

of farm instructors to be able in so short a time to produce such good results and now that the Indians themselves are not only reaping the benefit but taking quite a keen interest in farming, their efforts may be expected to prove greater each and every year.

MISCELLANEOUS

Horses and Cattle lost and found, for sale and wanted; Seed Grain for sale and wanted; Land to sell, rent or buy, and any other of a similar nature will get quick results by being published under this heading.

FOR SALE—Young Berkshire boar weight 200 pounds, a splendid specimen. Apply to J. P. Nelson, Standard. 41

Mrs. I. Parks, Maternity Nurse, is prepared to go to any home at any hour. Residence with Mrs. W. F. Ferguson, Phone Rural 109, Gleichen. 41

LOST—Lady's brown leather hand bag, containing gold bracelet, gold bar pin, gold barrette and various other articles, on graded road four miles north and three west of Gleichen. Reward will be paid on return to Gleichen Livery. 37tf

WANTED—By Mrs. Fred Hamar, dress making or plain sewing, moderate charges. Binders' house, Crowfoot Street. 40

FOUND—Pair of mens big fur mittens near Gleichen Livery. Apply at Call office. 37tf

FOR RENT—A five room house. Good water close to the door, stable and some feed, vacant December 1st. Apply to Thos. Henderson. 38

FOR SALE—Household furniture at a sacrifice including stoves, upright piano (\$75.) 28 volume set of Encyclopedia Britannica (\$25.) Apply to W. B. Putnam, 3 miles north of Namaka. 38

STRAYED—From S. 22, T. 19 R. 8 one bay mare 4 years old, white strip on face heavy in foal and branded **VV** on right shoulder, also one chestnut gelding same age, branded **EE** monogram, on left shoulder. \$10 reward for information leading to recovery of same. Riley A. Bishop, Langden, Alta. 20tf

LOST—Black Handbag, containing two letters and some cash. Finder will be rewarded on returning to E. H. Robinson, Gleichen.

\$5.00 REWARD—Estray—White saddle horse, fore-top cut off, tail pulled, branded **VV** on the left thigh and **EE** on left shoulder. Apply to L. R. Holman, Lone Butte. 37

Unreserved Auction Sale

AT ALBERTA STOCK YARDS CALGARY

Tuesday, December 15th, 1914 at 1 o'clock sharp.

Instructed by Mr. A. K. Tennant of Gleichen who has been instructed to join his Regiment in the Old Country. I will sell the under-mentioned:

27 HEAD OF EXTRA GOOD RANGE CATTLE, COMPRISING

5 carloads of choice Range Cows

7 carloads of 1 and 2 year old Steers and heifers.

Her Vengeance

By Basil Tozer

Ward, Lock & Co., Limited
London, Melbourne and Toronto

(Continued)

He began to run towards the house, etc. Hugh, pausing for a moment, looked again at the flower girl and saw that this time she was smiling to herself. He turned and ran at full speed after Lord Ambrose, who when Hugh overtook him had reached the gate, a circular drive in front of the house.

"The front door is open," he said as Hugh joined him. "Come along. They are still inside, I think, and no one can get out now I have locked the postern gate."

The front door indeed hung open, but no light issued from the hall, and without the day still lingered, within all was dark and gloomy, with heavy shadows lying in every corner.

Side by side Hugh and Lord Ambrose ran up the two or three steps leading to the wide porch before the door. Lord Ambrose was just on the point of pushing the door back and entering when Hugh called him.

"I say," he said quickly, "there is a man lying here!"

In fact, pulled aside into the shadows of the side of the porch lay the inanimate figure of a man, and Hugh, stooping and feeling, found his hand suddenly wet with blood.

"He is dead," he said; "this is murder."

Lord Ambrose struck a match and showed the form of a small man dressed in sober black, with a clean-shaven, insignificant face, and with his head, an open wound which was bleeding freely.

"Why, it's Hannah!" said Lord Ambrose, recognizing his valet. "He must have been attacked as he opened the door; but I don't think he is dead."

"No," said Hugh, looking more closely, "but he is pretty badly stunned." He took off his own coat and arranged it under the injured man's head, and put him in a more comfortable position. "No, I don't think the wound is a very bad one," he said, again smiling.

Hugh had seized his assailant round the waist, but the other returned him a grip every whit as strong and fierce, and if Hugh astonished him by the force of the grip he laid upon him, Hugh himself was no less astonished to feel the power of the arms twined round his own body. Silently in the gloom of the evening twilight on the dark landing the two great men strove breast to breast, each trying to pluck the other up, each using such a force as not one man in ten thousand could have withstood, yet each falling utterly in his endeavor. Silently they strove, with muscles swollen and big every nerve knit, and neither could win the least advantage. Then Hugh shifted his hands in an attempt to secure a better hold, but the other was too quick for him, and when they gripped again with the same nerve, unsilvering their embrace, Hugh was hardly so well off as he had been before. So he put forth all his force into one great effort, and summing up all his powers strove to bear his enemy backwards and backwards till he should break, using a strength that might have seemed enough to break a pillar of iron, but that his enemy endured without failing. Unable to hold to such a pitch of effort, Hugh at last relaxed; then in turn the burglar put forth all his strength and put upon Hugh such a grip to pluck him up as might have torn up a young oak tree by the roots. But Hugh knew that if his feet once left the ground he would be lost, and he in his turn resisted, and in his turn baffled all the other's powers.

Outside the window, just beyond the landing where they fought the little bell still swung to and fro with its noisy clamour; and next Lord Ambrose and the second burglar struggling on the floor came hard against the legs of Hugh and his enemy. In a moment all four were down in a confused heap, fighting in blind confusion and fury. Hugh got a kick under the chin that for the moment made him think his jaw was broken, and then his hand came across a throat which he at once set to work to squeeze with all the ardour he had left him, only to find immediately that it was Lord Ambrose he was thus endeavouring to throttle.

"Oh! stop thief!" cried Hugh, trying in his turn to get to his feet.

"Two cursed niggers!" gurgled Lord Ambrose on the floor. "Oh, my throat!"

Now the two burglars had freed themselves; one was already running down the stairs, and his companion just paused to aim a final blow at Hugh, who retaliated by dashing his fist into the man's face. The fellow swore and sprang back.

"Scoot, Dodd!" cried the man running down the stairs. "She'll be mad at us for this."

"Now, who is she?" thought Hugh, as he rushed to follow the fugitives.

"Stop 'em! stop 'em!" cried Lord Ambrose. "Stop thief! I'll get my pistol."

He ran into his room and out again. By that time the two burglars were down the stairs, and his companion had with Hugh in swift pursuit. Lord Ambrose wished to fire but was afraid of hitting Hugh, so he discharged his pistol into the air instead, by way of showing what he could do, and then followed.

"We'll have 'em now!" he called to Hugh; "the postern is locked."

At the top of their speed the four men rushed out of the house and down the drive to the entrance-gates; the two burglars first. Hugh next, close at their heels, and behind Lord Ambrose with his pistol in his hand.

But the light of a lamp in the street showed the postern gate not locked but wide open, and without

and unconscious of anything having happened out of the usual.

"Our burglars have not passed this way," said Hugh; "let us go back."

They returned to the hall and went quickly into the two or three rooms that Lord Ambrose used, the other apartments of the house being shut up and mostly unfurnished. But none of the rooms into which they looked showed any sign of any intrusion.

"Your bedroom?" said Hugh.

"But there is nothing there," said Lord Ambrose; "there is nothing worth stealing in the whole place, except dad's silver."

"Let us look," said Hugh, who had a vague idea, half hidden in his mind, that it was not silver or any ordinary booty that this burglary had for an object.

They ran quickly up the great staircase and entered Lord Ambrose's bedroom. Here again everything was undisturbed; there was not the least sign of any intrusion.

"Well, these are the most illusive burglars I ever heard of," said Lord Ambrose, looking about him in astonishment.

"The front door is open," he said as Hugh joined him. "Come along. They are still inside, I think, and no one can get out now I have locked the postern gate."

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He was breathing rather heavily, his eyes flashed. The sight of the wounded man, the touch and smell of blood on his hands, had awakened in his heart primeval passions that the calm man of business had never known he possessed. He was stirred, too, by the sight of this unoffending citizen stricken down on the threshold of his master's house.

"I say," he said, turning to Lord Ambrose, "we must find our friends who did this."

"The silver is in the dining room; that is what they will be after," said Lord Ambrose.

Hugh knew the way, and crossing the hall opened the door of a room opposite. It was lit, the table was spread for dinner, on the table and on the sideboard was a collection of silver—the Marquis Castileham's property, old heirlooms chiefly, and lent by him to his son—head of the kitchen stairs, and heard and saw in the kitchen below the two women servants busy with the preparations for dinner, evidently quite undisturbed

DOCTORS DID NOT HELP HER

But Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Restored Mrs. Bradley's Health—Her Own Statement.

Winnipeg, Canada.—"Eleven years ago I went to the Victoria Hospital, Montreal, suffering with a growth. The doctors said it was a tumor and could not be removed as it would cause instant death. They found that my organs were affected, and said I could not live more than six months in the condition I was in."

"After I came home I saw your advertisement in the paper, and commenced taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I took it constantly for two years, and still take it at times, and both my husband and myself claim that it was the means of saving my life. I highly recommend it to suffering women"—Mrs. ORILLA BRADLEY, 284 Johnson Ave., Winnipeg, Manitoba, Can.

Why will women take chances or drag out a sickly, half-hearted existence, missing three-fourths of the joy of living, when they can find health in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound?

For thirty years it has been the standard remedy for femaleills, and has restored the health of thousands of women who have been troubled with such ailments as displacements, inflammation, catarrh, tumors, irregularities, etc.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.



PRESIDENT SUSPENDER NONE SO EASY

A pause the two burglars rushed through, whereon the gate swung to and banged in Hugh's face, and in the gloom he saw the flower-girl appear, and stoop, and turn something in the lock, and then glide silently away, giving him just one backward glance that showed her face, still lovely, but many times more pale and strange than before. Hugh tried the gate but it was fast; he shook it with all his force as if he would have torn it down; but it resisted all his efforts, and then Lord Ambrose came panting up.

"We are done," said Hugh; "they have got through the gate and locked it on us."

"Locked? Nonsense! I locked it," cried Lord Ambrose shaking it in his turn, and then drawing out his key.

"By Jove! How did they do it?"

"They must have provided themselves with a duplicate key," said "Good Lord; what is that?" said Lord Ambrose turning pale; for indeed it had been weird and unexpected effect, this bell ringing, as it seemed, in midair just by the bedroom window.

"It is a signal," said Hugh, jumping to the window. "It is a bell to a branch of that tree."

He ran to the door, and Lord Ambrose followed him.

"I wish I was on the telephone," he said. "Where can the beggars be? We ought to have sent someone for the police at once."

"Be careful," said Hugh as they came out on the landing. "I think there is a man standing on the stairs up there."

And as he spoke a man, standing just behind him in the shadow of a dark corner, aimed at him a blow he only just avoided.

At once Hugh grappled with his assailant, and Lord Ambrose sprang to help him.

"Are you sure both were niggers?" asked Hugh. "I saw the face of only one of them, and then only for the moment as I fell on top of him."

"Oh, they were both niggers," answered Lord Ambrose; "both had faces as black and shiny as night. One good thing, we interrupted them so that they got nothing for their pains."

"How do you know that?" said Hugh.

"Why the silver has not been taken, and there is nothing else of any value."

"They do not seem to have looked at the silver," said Hugh, "and yet, unless they were after something or another, why did they stop so long after the first alarm? Let us go back to the house and make sure nothing is missing."

CHAPTER IX. A Row of Figures

Lord Ambrose had opened the postern gate again and was now standing in the street, looking eagerly to see if any trace of the fugitives were visible. But there was no one in sight; and plainly the start the two burglars had obtained was enough to make pursuit useless, since by now they might have turned a dozen corners and be a dozen streets away in any direction.

"There never is a policeman when you want one," grumbled Lord Ambrose. "Hi, you boy," he called as one suddenly appeared around a corner near. "There is a shilling. Run and find a policeman and tell him he is wanted at Tewton House and you shall have another."

The lad took the money and went off at a run, evidently much excited, and Hugh said:

"Let us get back to the house and see how that man of yours is getting on—he may be more badly hurt than we thought."

Lord Ambrose nodded and turned back quickly with Hugh, both feeling just a trifle uneasy at the way in which they had neglected the injured valet in their eagerness for the more exciting occupation of burglar-hunting.

(To be Continued)

Victor Hugo's Prophecy

The National Assembly of France convened at Bordeaux March 1, 1871, to ratify the preliminary articles of peace concluded with Germany. It was at that time that Victor Hugo, after charging Napoleon III, with the French downfall, contrasted the furies of the two nations. As a result of her victory, Germany, he declared, would be sternly ruled by a Caesar of "divine right," whose sceptre would be the sabre, enchanting thought, muzzling the press and stifling the national conscience, while conquered France would overcome her misery under the guidance of the sovereign people, with free speech, free conscience and human rights. Amid the wildest enthusiasm, he concluded this remarkable prophecy:

"Oh! The clo' k will strike—and we shall hear the sound—for this prodigious revenge. Thus will begin the tomorrow when France shall have one thought alone; to collect herself, to rest from the terrible gloom of desperation, to reassemble her forces, to seize her children, to rear with sacred passion those little ones who shall become great to form citizens; to create an army which shall be the people, to call science to the aid of war, to study the strategy of the Prussians as Rome studied the strategy of the Carthaginians, to fortify herself, to consolidate and regenerate herself, to become again the France of an ideal, the France of her promise."

"Then, one day, she will suddenly arise, cry: 'Save me! Oh! Save me! He is my husband,' but there was no room for another, and the boat was laboring heavily as it was. Russell looked at the marble slab with this stirring story corded upon it:

There was once in the school a pupil named Alexander Cumine Russell who became an officer in the 7th Highlanders when only a lad of seventeen.

In connection with the memorable loss of Birkenhead he won immortal glory. The troopship struck upon a rock; the soldiers were formed in ranks upon the deck to die; the women and children were being saved in boats.

Russell was ordered into one of the boats to command it, and a little way off he watched with dimmed eyes the doomed ship. When she went down he saw creatures of the deep contending for his beloved comrades.

Then he saw a sailor's form rise up close to the boat and haul strife to grasp the side.

A woman in the craft called out in agony: "Save him! Oh! Save him, sir! He is my husband," but there was no room for another, and the boat was laboring heavily as it was. Russell looked at the marble slab, and then at her children, then at those basechasing eyes in the deep, and, rising in the stern, he plunged into the water and helped the sailor into what had been his own place. Then amid a chorus of "God bless you" from every one in the boat the brave young officer turned to meet his death.

"Pearson's Weekly."

Women in the Fighting Line

In recent years, women have taken a prominent part in the combatants, as well as the non-combatants, ranks of an army in the field.

About six years ago Persian women showed their bravery by entering the army and fighting shoulder to shoulder with the soldiers in the trenches. Hundreds put on the Persian military uniform and fought at Tabriz.

The part they took in the fighting was shown by upwards of 100 women being among the 2,000 killed by the enemy.

Signora Mario played a very prominent part in the Italian revolutionary movements, afterwards writing the life of Garibaldi, besides editing the letters of Mazini.

She was the wife of one of Garibaldi's officers, and with him plunged into the activity of the struggle for liberty. She went through the whole of the exciting campaign in the two Sicilies, and rode up to Naples through Calabria laughing and joking with the ever-conquering "red shirts" who intend to again take the field against Germany.

A woman named Kirtskays, disguised herself as a man, left her native province, and journeyed to the Far East to serve in the mounted troops against the Japanese. During her two "at a half months at the front" she took active part in an engagement with the Chinese, carried a number of wounded comrades out of firing range, dressed their wounds, and defended them until the end of the battle. Her bravery gained the Military Order of the Fourth Degree, coming down to more recent times, w. have the example of Mrs. Whitehouse, who rendered valuable assistance as despatch runner in the South African campaign.

She was born of military parents in India, and, as a child, had a love for roaming the world. As a girl she joined Buffalo Bill's Wild West Riders, where she soon became a crack shot and a clever horsewoman.

When the war broke out in South Africa she went to Cape Town and got in touch with the Boers, to whom she supplied certain information, afterwards becoming despatch runner to the famous De Wet. Ultimately she transferred her services to the British, and, during the war, she was promoted to the rank of sergeant major.

The Army of Constipation

is Growing Smaller Every Day.



HOW NAVAL GUNS ARE AIMED

Wonderful Instrument That is Used to Obtain the Exact Range

Anyone who has fired a weapon at a distant object knows that its distance is an important element in taking aim. The shot does not move in a straight line, but in a curve, and the farther away the target is, the more the weapon must be elevated when it is fired. In target firing on land, the distance of each range is known exactly. During a naval battle the enemy's distance cannot be ascertained by direct measurement, hence the employment of telenometers, or range finders, who do the business by using well-known optical principles. The operation of the latest instruments of this kind is explained by Sauvage Jourdan. Say: Mrs. Jourdan:

"When powerful artillery has been installed on board of a warship it is of the utmost importance to give to those who are to operate it the means of doing so with the greatest efficiency. Among these means the education and training of those who are to serve the gun stands in the first place, and immediately afterward come, the instruments that make it possible to know the distance of the object to be hit."

"It is considered, and experience proved it at Tsushima, that the vessel or naval force that is the first to get the range and the first to send a shell against the enemy, will have gained an incontestable advantage and will have in a manner protected itself from attack."

"The instrument now used on most vessels to obtain the distance of a point is the telenometer, or Barr and Stroud, of English origin. This telenometer was invented in 1882."

"Its length, which is precisely determined, serves as the base of a triangle, on which the point whose distance is to be measured is the apex. A very simple formula then gives the distance."

"The light rays, reaching the two extremities of the base, strike the reflecting surfaces of two mirrors, placed at the ends of the telenometer, and are reflected through the lenses to the centre of the instrument, where two other mirrors, M1, M2, placed one above the other, receive them and reflect them into the eyepiece."

"Each object lens forms an image of the object seen, and the observer sees in his field of images that, according to the type of instrument, may appear to touch each other or be slightly separated. In the latest model the two images appear one above the other, separated by a fine line, and the two partial images are seen in perfect alignment."

"Now, the object seen approaches the left end of the telenometer, the ray received by a reflector placed at the right end will assume a new direction, and the partial image, reflected by the two central mirrors, will no longer appear in exact coincidence."

"The interval between the two partial images might thus serve as the measure of the distance, since, as the object approaches, the interval will become greater; but the measurement of this interval would be very difficult to effect with sufficient precision, and it would be impossible to obtain it even approximately. If the instrument or the object were in motion."

This is why optical or mechanical devices have been adopted, by means of which the trajectory of one or other light-ray in the interior of the instrument is modified so as to bring the two partial images back into coincidence. An ivory scale measures the amount of motion necessary to do this, and thus gives the distance sought."

"It is evident that the length of the base employed is an important element, on which depends in great part the precision of the telenometer. On the bridge of a ship the length of the instrument is limited. The French navy now uses telenometers about six feet long."

"To reduce the chance of error to a minimum, the measurement taken by a single telenometer is not accepted as correct. Several instruments are used at once, and the average reading gives the mean distance."

"In the English navy, 'batteries' of several telenometers are used, so called that the operation of one moves the others, and a single reading gives the mean distance."

"The Barr & Stroud is certainly an excellent instrument, but the march of progress is continuous, and there is now talk of a new telenometer in which the base used shall not be six feet, but the total length of the ship on board, that is to say, with modern armaments, about 600 feet. The precision will then be practically perfect."—London Times.

CHILDREN TEETHING
BABY IS VERY COMFORTABLE AND LAUGHS DURING THE TEETHING PERIOD. THANKS TO

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

PURELY VEGETABLE—NOT NARCOTIC

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS

FREE SAMPLES FROM EACH BOTTLE
CHRONIC WEAKNESS, TERRIBLE HEADACHE,
FREE MEDICAL ADVICE ON
THE DISORDERS OF CHILDHOOD.
**THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, NAME-N-B
THERAPION**

THE REMEDY FOR YOUR DISEASE. ABSOLUTELY FREE
MEDICAL ADVICE ON REQUEST. THE LARGEST
MANUFACTURERS OF MEDICAL PREPARATIONS IN CANADA.
WE WANT TO PROVE THERAPION WILL CURE YOU.

PARENTS

Featherstonhaugh & Co., head office,
King street east, Toronto, Canada.

Naturally

"Can you tell me which class of people lives the longest?"

"Why, centenarians, I believe."

Dallas News.

Whether the corn be of old or new growth, it must yield to Holloway's Corn Cure, the simplest and best cure offered to the public.

"Yes, I often think that women are as well qualified for war as men. My husband is opposed to it. But I often feel as if I'd like to leave home and get into the thick of the fight."

"But why leave home?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Smiths were having some trouble with their plumbing in the house and upon investigation found that a dead frog had caused some means go crazy in one of the pipes.

Mr. Smith afterwards recounted the incident to his old Scotch neighbor, and concluded his story by remarking: "And what do you think the trouble was? A frog had got caught in one of the pipes."

"Oh," wailed the tender-hearted Scot. "The poor froggie."

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

Mrs. Baker—is the table at your boarding house of unvarying excellence?

Mrs. Baker—No; there are days when we don't hear a word of gossip.

Judge.

A great impression has been made on British opinion by the Czar's attempt to make Russia a temperance and almost teetotal empire at one stroke.

For a government to deprive itself voluntarily of \$35,000,000 of revenue in peace time would be unprecedented; to do so in war time, when several million men are in the field is almost incredible.

London writers acclaim the Czar as a splendid illustration of the new Russia, created by war.

She—Oh, do be careful! You tread on my corns!

He—Sorry. Why do you grow such things?

She—I grows 'em for a hobby, like as some grows 'orchids and such.

London Sketch.

It's—Boarding in the country, now, eh? What do you do with your self evenings?

Winks—Some nights I sit outdoors to keep cool, and other nights I go to bed to keep warm.

An old Scotch woman was endeavoring to sell a hen to a neighbor.

And are you sure, said the neighbor, that the bird has not one defect?

Well, said its owner, Ah'll no say it hasn't one defect. It will lay a bit egg on the Lord's Day.

You should take a vacation, old chap.

I suppose all things benefit by a rest.

Sure. Even the calendar is freshened up by taking a month off.

Hi—What course is Sarah studying at college?

Si—I can't remember, but I think it's cosmetics.

SEVERE PAINS AROUND THE HEART

Are Nearly Always Caused by Stomach Trouble

It is difficult to say to what extent the German shells have demolished the cathedral at Rheims, but it is not improbable that the world of art may have to mourn as one of the mute tragedies of the war the complete destruction of one of the greatest works of genius that has been left upon the earth. No Canadian or American can appreciate what the loss means to the people of France. They, with the rest of the world that admires the grandeur and majesty of great architecture, have suffered an irreparable loss. But they have lost, too, what the British nation would lose if Westminster Abbey were to be destroyed and all its memorials given to the flames. The heart of religious France or historic France was not in Paris. It was in Rheims; and there can be no slight doubt that it was for this reason, and this reason alone, that the German Vandals turned their guns on Rheims.

The city of Rheims is very ancient. It was flourishing when Gaul was being conquered by Caesar, and early became a centre of Christianity. It received its name from the "Remi" tribe of Gauls who inhabited the surrounding country, its first experience of the conqueror was when it was razed by Attila, and in 508 it was captured by the Franks. In 726 it was captured by Charles Martel from Bishop Rigobert, and it was in Rheims in 816 that Pope Stephen had his historic interview with Pepéen, and attended the crowning of Louis the Debonnaire, Rheims having been made an Archbishop's See in 744. Ever since it has been the ecclesiastical capital of France, the Archbishop of Rheims being the Metropolitan Primate. With four exceptions all the Kings of France have been crowned at Rheims. Clovis, son of Chiladeric, King of the Franks, conquered the last Roman stronghold at Soissons, accepted Christianity, and was baptized at Rheims on Christmas Day, 496, and with few interruptions for thirteen hundred years the long and picturesque line of French kings received the crown at Rheims, the most notable spectacle of all being when Joan of Arc placed the crown on the head of Charles VII.

The first foundations of the cathedral of Rheims were laid in the year 490 to commemorate the teachings of St. Remi. Four hundred and eighteen years later the foundations of a new church were laid on the same site, and the completed cathedral was consecrated in 862. This building was destroyed by fire in 1210, only the ancient crypt partly surviving. Here was reared in the course of the next thirty years the famous cathedral that has just been attacked. The architect was Robert de Coucy and for this work alone he will be remembered as one of the great architects of all time. One of the most remarkable things about his work is that it was carried out exactly as planned. There were no alterations in the course of the thirty years it took in building, and when it was completed there was no intermixture of styles, no anachronism, no alleged improvements, additions or what not. The cathedral was the cathedral that he had prayed and dreamed.

Towers met a benevolent party on a railroad train one day, and as the acquaintance ripened a bit, he began to spread before the other the history of Hite.

"When I was a clerk in a grocery store," remarked Bowers, among other things, "I received only nine dollars a week, and, like many other young men, I fell in with bad companions and began to gamble. I—"

"I see," interrupted the benevolent party sadly, "you were tempted and took money which did not belong to you."

"Oh, no," cheerfully responded Bowers. "In less than a month I won enough money to buy the grocery."—Philadelphia Telegraph.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

A very systematic business man tried to educate his young wife to keep correct household accounts. With this end in view he gave her an account book, and instructing her to enter on one side all her expenses in detail, and on the other side money received. At the end of the first month the fair young wife carried her account book to her husband in triumph. "See," said she, "I have done what you asked." But a groan of despair escaped from the husband's lips when he read on one page: "Received from Dick, \$100," and on the other, "Spent it."

The senator and the mayor were walking up the avenue. The senator was more than middle-aged and considerably more than fat, and, dearly as the major loved him, he also loved his joke.

The senator turned with a pleased expression on his benign countenance and said, "Major, did you see that pretty girl smile at me?"

"Oh, that's nothing," replied his friend. "The first time I saw you I laughed out loud!"

Barber—Your hair's very thin on the top, sir.

Customer—Ah, I'm glad of that; I hate fat hair.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

"Treachery" to Germany.

The German soldier seems to think that the whole world belongs to him. The Belgians, for daring to defend their country and to deny to the German troops an unimpeded passage, are criminals who have to be punished, as at Louvain and Malines. The "little French lad" who dares to keep his mouth closed when Germans demand to know where French troops are to be found is a "traitor," who is immediately shot. And this glorious feat of arms is not only recorded in a letter from the front, but is actually reprinted for the edification of the German people at home. "A good Christian, a good soldier," said the Kaiser once in one of his innumerable speeches. Well, when next the Kaiser shows himself on easy terms with the Almighty, the image which will cross our mind will be that of the "little French lad" whose "treachery" to Germany cost him his life.—Westminster Gazette.

The Kaiser has always prided himself on his attainments. He has given his friends the impression that he was a great soldier, and a great sailor that he could write poetry and compose music and that some of his paintings deserved to hang in the Berlin salon. As a matter of fact, he has not the intellectual attainments of the tsar, who has called himself the bookworm of Europe. Though narrow in his sympathies, the Russian emperor is a wonderfully well-read man. His Asiatic tour instilled in him a love for Indian history.

The tsarina, though admired for her cold, statuesque beauty, has been as much a mystery as her husband. She has been described as an empress who, for all the emotion she shows, might have been carved out of marble; he as a religious exalté. This impression of the tsarina is a false one. In the company of her children she is revealed as an affectionate, warm-hearted woman; away from the nursery she seems to hide all her real qualities.

Once the empress was asked what recreation she lived least. She replied: "A poem well read and aloud, poetry calms the soul and makes it strong."

Samples Free by Mail

A generation of mothers has found no soap so well suited for cleansing and purifying the skin and hair of infants and children as Cuticura Soap. Its absolute purity and refreshing fragrance alone are enough to recommend it above ordinary skin soaps, but these are added to these qualities delicate yet effective emollient properties, derived from Cuticura Ointment, which render it most valuable in overcoming a tendency to distressing eruptions and promoting a normal condition of skin and hair health. Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. For liberal free sample of each with 32-p. book, send post-card to Cuticura, Dept. D, Boston, U. S. A.

RHEIMS HISTORICAL CATHEDRAL

One of the Art Treasures Lost to the World With Destruction of This Masterpiece

It is difficult to say to what extent the German shells have demolished the cathedral at Rheims, but it is not improbable that the world of art may have to mourn as one of the mute tragedies of the war the complete destruction of one of the greatest works of genius that has been left upon the earth.

No Canadian or American can appreciate what the loss means to the people of France. They, with the rest of the world that admires the grandeur and majesty of great architecture, have suffered an irreparable loss. But they have lost, too, what the British nation would lose if Westminster Abbey were to be destroyed and all its memorials given to the flames.

Such is the conclusion of an investigation recently made by the Forestry Branch of the Dominion into the wood-using industries of the Maritime Provinces, and published as their Bulletin No. 44, "Woodusing Industries of the Maritime Provinces." The value of the wood used is nearly \$3,700,000; of this entire amount only 12.3 per cent.—about 25,000,000 feet—was imported.

Twenty-eight kinds of wood are used in the industries, spruce occupying first place. A list of the uses of each particular wood in the industries is a feature of the bulletin.

The report is compiled from reports sent in by over six hundred manufacturers of the province, a classified list of whom, with their addresses, is given in the work.

Copies may be obtained on application to the Director of Forestry, Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

STOP PRO-GERMAN PROPAGANDA

Stricter Censorship Will be Established Over Papers Entering and in Canada

The government is taking steps to stop so far as possible a persistent pro-German and pro-Austrian agitation in some of the foreign settlements, particularly in Western Canada, which might later lead to dangerous outbreaks. A pro-German propaganda is being carried on wherever possible in Canada by German agents and sympathizers in the United States. German pamphlets printed in the English, German, Austrian and Hungarian languages are being mailed into Canada surreptitiously, and some articles of a decided pro-German and pro-Austrian agitation in a few of the German papers in Alberta.

The government intends to establish a considerably stricter censorship over the entry and publication of this sort of literature in Canada, and if warnings sent out to German editors in Canada are not observed, more drastic action will be promptly taken. As one step towards countering this pro-German propaganda all German papers in Canada will probably be required to publish in full the British white paper, setting forth the British side of the case and the causes of the war.

Milner Says Attack is on Empire

Speaking at Manchester Lord Milner said the British empire was the great object at present attacked, not France, not Russia, not even the British Isles, but the position of hegemony which Britain held and the ideals for which Britons stood throughout the world.

Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy has proved its merits through years of service. A trial will surely convince you.

Refuse all substitutes; insist on having Zam-Buk; there is nothing "just as good."

At all drugstores and stores, or postpaid from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, on receipt of price, 50c. box, 2 boxes \$1.25. For free trial box send your name and address, this advertisement, name of paper, and 1c. stamp.

Dodging the Beaten Path

Congressman Robert L. Dougherty, of North Carolina, smiled when the conversation turned to reversing the order of things. He said he was reminded of the case of Bowers.

Bowers met a benevolent party on a railroad train one day, and as the acquaintance ripened a bit, he began to spread before the other the history of Hite.

"When I was a clerk in a grocery store," remarked Bowers, among other things, "I received only nine dollars a week, and, like many other young men, I fell in with bad companions and began to gamble. I—"



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Visiting brethren cordially invited.

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Whole Wheat Flour

Now extensively used in
making Brown Bread, Cakes,
etc as well as Breakfast food

—BUY NOW—

before the price advances
\$3.00 per 100 pounds, in
quantities to suit purchaser
Flour ground from your own
wheat, 30 cents per 100 lbs

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1914

BRITAIN'S FINANCIAL STRENGTH

Too little attention has been paid on this side of the water to the very favorable speech made a few days ago by Chancellor Lloyd George, says the Montreal Journal of Commerce. The brief cable despatches show that a war loan of one billion, seven hundred and fifty million dollars has been over subscribed by more than one hundred thousand persons; that this follows former short time borrowings of four hundred and fifty million dollars, that the Bank of England has discounted six hundred million dollars of bills, and that there are now one hundred and thirty million dollars of new currency bills out, while the Bank of England has at the present time four hundred and twenty-seven million dollars of gold reserve, or more than twice as much as it had a year ago. In brief, Lloyd George shows that the nation's credit has come through the crisis and emerged in a sounder condition than at any time in its history.

It is indeed a remarkable tribute to the strength and soundness of British financial and commercial institutions to be able to state that four months after the war has broken out that conditions are almost normal, that the country has recovered from its first shock and that the banks are in a position to meet not only the commercial demands of the country but the war demands as well. In this connection it is interesting to note that the various joint-stock banks are making larger current loans now than they were making in July, while the Bank of England shows "other securities" of five hundred and fifty million dollars against one hundred and thirty-five million dollars last year, and "private deposits" amounting to eighty million dollars, against two hundred million last year. In brief, Chancellor Lloyd George claims that the British banking position is relatively very strong.

In contrast to this, it is interesting to note the German reports. The Reichsbank's gold, even counting the new trade loan bureau bills as gold, has only increased one third during the war, the notes in circulation have risen one hundred and fifteen per cent., and bills discounted by three hundred per cent. In other words, credit and paper money have been lavishly made use of. As the Boston News Bureau points out "this works well for a while, with an early complete military victory, no chance is run." Then asks significantly, this question, "But what if the soldiers fail to back up the bankers?"

Buy your Christmas presents early and at home.

A Chicago man has just got seventy-five thousand dollars for saving a girl, while many others save them for nothing.

A report from Salisbury Plains says that many Canadians are laid up with their feet. It's nice to be able to take them to bed with you.

A despatch says all the cats in Germany are to be killed to provide fur linings for the soldiers' coats. The wearing of cat-skins will not insure them nine lives, however.

Once more the mayor, councillors and school trustees of Gleichen have been elected by acclamation which may be accepted as an indication of how harmoniously the ratepayers work together and the faith they have in the fairness and ability of the men who are nominated.

This week something over sixteen thousand dollars have been paid the Blackfoot Indian farmers for this year's crop. Well, now this does not look altogether as though Gleichen had only one side of the railway track to draw from. It is just possible that Agent Gooderham and his capable staff will prove that they can make as good farmers out of our Indians as many of our college professors make of many white folk.

DECEMBER BUYING

DECEMBER, The interesting month of the year is right here and it's only bugbear is the

CHRISTMAS COOKING

And this is not so bad if you have done your December Buying correctly. Economy must also be practiced, and Goods Bought to best advantage. We like to get a hold of people of this class who want to make a dollar go as far as possible

Here are a few Items for you Xmas Lists of Cooking:

Robin Hood Flour.....	\$ 3.75
Western Queen Flour.....	3.40
Apples per case \$1.35 to....	1.60
Sugar per 100 lbs.....	8.50
Raisins per doz. packages...	1.00
Raisins, seedless, per doz. pk	1.35
Currants, doz pkgs.....	1.45

Nuts, Spices, Cranberries,	
Dried Fruits, Tapiocas, Sago, in fact Our Grocery Department is loaded with everything required for Your December Lists.	

Jelly Powders, doz. pkgs....	.90
Extracts, small 20c. large...	.60
Baking powder, 5 lbs. for...	.85
Corn Starch, per doz. pkgs..	1.00
Tomatoes, per case.....	2.25
Peels, assorted, per lb.....	.25
Choice figs, 2 lbs for.....	.25

OUR PRICES BEAT ALL COMERS. We had the pleasure of tearing up several mail order houses lists last week, those submitting same found they could buy groceries as cheap from RAMSAY as from any of the big mail order houses east or west, to say nothing of the great convenience of having the goods right on the spot. Yours for December buying,

THE STORE THAT DRAWS THE PEOPLE

J. A. RAMSAY

PALM PARLORS

is open

In new Padley Block
opposite Palace Hotel

where a full assortment of

CANDIES, NUTS,

etc., will be carried, and
where will be served:

Coffee, Tea, Beef Tea,
—Bullion of all Kinds—

Ice Cream at all seasons

Buy an Irrigated Farm From The CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

BECAUSE:

Irrigation makes the farmer independent of rainfall, and insures good crops, not occasionally, but every year.

Irrigation makes possible the successful culture of alfalfa, the king of fodders, which insures best returns in dairying and mixed farming.

Irrigation means intensive farming and close settlement, with all the advantages of a densely populated agricultural community.

Irrigation in the Canadian Pacific Railway Irrigation Block is no longer an experiment, the year 1914 having absolutely demonstrated its success wherever intelligently applied.

You can buy irrigated land from the Canadian Pacific Railway at prices ranging from \$35 to \$75 per acre, with twenty years to pay and the privilege of a loan of \$2,000.00 for improvements (6% interest); no principal payment at end of first or second years and no water rental for first year. Assurances are also given in supplying stock in approved instances.

This is the most liberal offer of irrigated farm land on record. Get full particulars from

Department of Natural Resources,
Canadian Pacific Railway,
CALGARY, ALBERTA

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Eastern Canada & United States

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THREE MONTHS LIMIT

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Reduced rates to points in Central States, including Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, Chicago, Kansas City, and other points.

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R. DAWSON, District Passenger Agent, Calgary

MR. FARMER

A good hotel is what man wants and a good feed barn is what horses need. Put your horses in the Gleichen Livery Barn and let them enjoy a good feed in a good barn while you enjoy yours at the hotel.

PALACE HOTEL



Now Open Under New Management

Thoroughly Renovated

The new managers will endeavor to give the travelling public first-class accommodation

LUMBER

We carry a complete Stock of
LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES
and BUILDING MATERIAL.

Revelstoke Sawmill Co. Ltd.

C. L. FARROW, Local Manager

OUR GREAT STOCK REDUCING SALE

BRINGS TO YOU THE BEST VALUES EVER SHOWN

What we have said at the top we intend to carry out in this store during the next three weeks. We are overstocked in nearly every department and this is the reason for offering you the very best values ever shown.

Christmas is coming and you will all want to buy gifts for your family and friends, this is your opportunity to secure acceptable gifts at moderate prices. Below are quoted just a few of the bargains and as the store is full of them come along in and look them over. There are BARGAINS of all kinds. BARGAINS for Everybody.

GENERAL DRYGOODS

Heavy Grey Blankets 6 lb regular \$3. for	\$ 2.25
28 inch grey flannel, reg. 25c yd. for per yd.	.17c
28 inch " " 30c. "	.22c
28 inch " " 50c. "	.35c
30 in. striped flannelettes reg. 17½c. yd. now	.14½
29 in. shirting, assorted patterns, reg. 17½ for	.14½
21 in. corded velvets in Brown, green, cardinal, garnet and helio, reg. 65c. yd. for	50c
40 in. Tartan dress goods, reg. 65c. yd for	50c
42 in. Tartan dress goods, reg. \$1. yd. for	75c
52 in. Bedford cord, reg. 85c. yd. for	65c
42 in. Shephard check reg. \$1. yd for	75c
42 in. " " 65c. yd. for	50c
42 in. cream and navy serge, reg. 75c yd. for	50c
40 in. blue satin cloth, reg. \$1. yd. for	75c
CORSETS in all sizes and the most comfortable and fashionable shapes at	
Regular \$1. for 75c. Regular \$1.25 for	95c
" 2.50 for \$1.90 " 3.25 for	2.25
Ladie's Ribbed Underwear, Stanfield make,	
Regular \$1.50 per garment for	1.15
Ladies Combinations, reg. \$4. for	8.15
Ladie's Cashmere Hose, reg. 75c. per pair for	55c

Gents and Ladies Shoes

Frank Slater \$6.00 Shoe for men, in tan and gun metal, sale price	\$4.85
Frank Slater and Walkover oxfords in tan and black, reg. \$6. for	4.75
Ladies American Beauty Shoe in black and tan, in patent leather, and in either button or lace, regular \$5.00 shoes for	3.90
Ladies Model Shoes, same styles, regular \$5.00 shoes for	3.90

GROCERIES

Wagstaff's and Chiver's English Jams, regular 90c. Sale Price	70c
Corn Flakes, Special price 10c per package, or 3 packages for	25c
Force " 15c " 2 "	25c
Baking Powder, regular 25c per tin. Special Sale Price, per tin	20c
Libbeys Pork and Beans, regular 20c per tin, sale price	15c
Peaches " 20c " "	15c
Bacon, " 25c lb. "	20c
Lard, regular \$1.00 tin for	85c

Watch for special Grocery List

HARDWARE

Wireless Alarm Clocks, "Jumbo" regular \$3.00 for	\$ 2.25
Malleable Ranges, Polished top, only a few left at following prices:	
Zenith range, reg. \$75.00 for \$65.00 Reg. \$11.00 Heaters for	\$ 7.90
Hartford range " 85.00 " 55.00 " 18.50 " 10.00	
Columbia " 58.00 " 48.50 " 15.00 " "	12.00
New Superior " 45.00 " 39.50 " 16.50 " "	18.75
Camp Stoves " 4.50 " 3.00 " 17.50 " "	15.50
Coal Hods " .75 " .55 " 1.00 Lanterns for .75	
Blacksmith forge 12.50 " 9.50 " .85 Table lamps for .65	
" " 26.00 " 21.00	
Regular 15.00 Washing machines, special sale price	12.00
Regular 26.00 Washing machines, special sale price	13.50

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

Regular \$11.00 Suits, now \$ 6.50	
" 15.00 " " 9.00	
" 18.00 " " 15.00	
Regular \$3.00 Felt Hats all latest styles, special \$1.90	
Men's fleece lined Underwear, all in sizes, reg. 1.50 a suit, special sale price	1.10
reg. 2.00 " " "	1.50
" Elastic Ribbed reg. 2.00 per suit, sale price	1.50
" " 3.00 " " "	2.25
Stanfields Red Label underwear, reg 3.00 now 2.35	
Shepel blue stripe overalls, all sizes reg. 1.35 for 1.00	
Men's cloth Pants reg. 2.00 for	1.50
" 2.50 "	1.90
" 4.00 "	3.00
" 5.00 "	3.90
A few odd coats to clear at the special sale price of \$3. and 3.50 Regular \$4. and 4.50	
Men's all wool heavy winter socks reg. 40c for	25c
" " " " " 60c for	45c
" Fine black cashmere socks " 35c for	25c
" Flannel shirts, sizes up to 17 reg. 2.50 for	1.90
" Fine work shirts " 2. " 1.50	
" Fancy shirts in fine stripes " 1.50 " 1.15	
Five dollar sweater coats, special price \$3.85	
Linen collars in all sizes and shapes, each 10c	

THIS SALE COMMENCES ON SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5th.

THE GLEICHEN TRADING COMPANY,

Gleichen Alta.

R. R. AITKEN,

Sales Manager



We unhesitatingly recommend Magic Baking Powder as being the best, purest and most healthful baking powder that it is possible to produce. CONTAINS NO ALUM. All ingredients are plainly printed on the label.

MAGIC BAKING POWDER

E.W.GILLET CO.LTD.
TORONTO .ONT.
WINNIPEG · MONTREAL

Wilkinson's Wife

The birds of prey are lifting it up. Women in the Western States are taking political office without asking the aid or consent of their husbands. When I was a boy in Kansas Will Wilkinson was editor of a Populist weekly paper in our village. He later married him a wife, and next, women got the vote. Today I see that Will Wilkinson's wife is running for office and using his—and her—paper to boost her candidacy.

"We notice," writes the editor, "that our wife's announcement appears in this issue of the New Era. We have lived with her and cheered her for nigh on sixteen years and knowing her character and qualifications as we do, have no hesitation in saying that we know she is thoroughly competent and qualified to fill the office. And believe me, when she gets started she is going to do some running. And if she wants the office, by golly! we're for her until the last vote is counted."

New York Mail.

Minard's Liniment Cures Gargle in Cows.

Japan Wants Russian Alliance

"General Oba, the Japanese military attaché with the commander-in-chief," says the Times' Petrograd correspondent, "after an Imperial audience at Tsarkoe-Selo, gave a statement to the Bourne Gazette frankly expressing his earnest wish to convert the Russo-Japanese entente into a formal alliance. Such an alliance, General Oba said, would be warmly welcomed by the Japanese government and people.

"General Oba said he believed the moment had arrived to conclude such an alliance, and that M. Sanzonoff, the Russian foreign minister; M. Iswolsky, the Russian ambassador to France, and Baron Motono, Japanese ambassador to Russia, were doing their utmost to strengthen the bonds of friendship between Japan and Russia."

For Willie!

Small of stature, pale and troubadooking, Willie was inclined to the butt of his fellow schoolmates, who were always teasing and worrying him.

"Who's your doctor?" was a favorite question from the bullies. Willie stood it as long as he could, and then one day he let go hard as the usual offensive querry was flung at his diminished head.

"I haven't any doctor at all!" remarked the boy, with calm dignity.

"Then, do you ever take any medicine?" was the next question.

"Oh, don't I?" Willie replied. "Father's a dentist, mother's a homoeopath, my eldest sister's joined the ambulance class, grandma goes made over every new medicine, and uncle's a vet. Yes," he added, with a faraway look in his eyes, "and they all practice on me."

Miller's Worm Powders are complete in themselves. They not only drive worms from the system, but repair the damage that worms cause and so invigorate the constitution that it speedily recovers from the disorders of the digestion that are the result of the work of these parasitic intruders. They do their work thoroughly and strength and soundness follow them.

An Example

"Everything seems to be going up in price. Would you believe it, it costs almost as much nowadays to dress a child as it does a grown person!"

"I don't doubt it; at all. Only yesterday I had to buy a new dog collar for Billie, and the prices have almost doubled."—Detroit Free Press.

Where Canadian Sacks Are Going

The ten thousand sacks which brought Canada's gift of flour have been purchased at five shillings apiece and the proceeds donated to the Prince of Wales Fund. Many of the purchasers are converting the sacks into pillow covers. The proposal comes from Wales that one of the sacks should be placed in every museum.

Mr. Bingham—Why did that woman keep you standing at the door for half an hour?

His Talkative Wife—She said she hadn't time to come in.—Pearson's Weekly.

Although no one of might do as An envied man is he;

He can pronounce the names he reads Of towns in Hungary.

—Boston Transcript.

Positive Relief

from the suffering caused by disordered conditions of the organs of digestion and elimination—from indigestion and biliousness—always secured by the safe, certain and gentle action of

**Beecham's
Pills**

Sold everywhere. In boxes, 25 cents.

W. N. U. 1028

THRILLING BAYONET CHARGE

Irish Guards Make a Hot Quarter in the Battle Line

Vivid expressions of the fighting lines are given by a non-commissioned officer of the Irish Guards, now in a London hospital. He said:

"It was our first experience of active service, and without boasting I can say that we have silenced forever the sneer at us from the other regiments because we had no battle honors. After that desperate scrap at Compiegne the men of the other battalions of the Guards Brigade vowed that never again would they call us the Peace-at-any-price Battalion, and in the camps that night we were toasted by all the regiments in tribute to the way we had won our first battle honors.

"After Compiegne it was very dull work in the trenches for a time, but when we began the week's fight along the Marne, things began to brighten up again, and we had our fill of fighting. The prospect of a job to our liking livened us up greatly and we went off in rattling good form, I can tell you. We got to within twelve hundred yards of the position we were to take without any incident, but just here the Germans seemed to have discovered us, for it began to rain shrapnel all round. We got orders to make a run for it, and we got across at the double towards a little knoll up the brae. This brought us within 800 yards of the position we had to take, and the German rifle fire was heavy all around.

Leaving a small party of riflemen to hold the knoll, the rest of the battalion crept round the left point we had to rush under the fire of the German position, and at one point, we had to rush under the fire of our own guns as well as those of the enemy. We took cover about 500 yards from the enemy's position, and then the men we had left behind had their turn at creeping along. When they came up with us we edged again towards the German trenches, and after another halt the whole battalion lined up within a couple of hundred yards of the Germans for the final rush.

"The enemy was getting desperate now, and the ridge was crowded with machine guns that kept firing away all the time. The welcome order to fix bayonets and charge came at last, and we didn't lose much time in getting at them. As we finished the last lap of our race for their trenches they concentrated a hellish fire on us, but that didn't stop us at all, and we reached their trenches at last, with a vivid whoop that must have struck terror to their hearts. For the first time in my experience they made a desperate attempt to repel us with the bayonet, and their weight seemed enough to hurl us back, but we stuck to them like leeches and at last their line began to waver. They were stretched across the trenches in one long line, and when one man fell another stepped into his place. Near the centre we made a break in the line, and then the whole lot gave way, running like hares, and throwing down their arms as they ran. We layed them by the score as they ran, and shot them down in dozens until we were completely used up. Their officers made many attempts to rally them, but it was no good, and those that couldn't get away surrendered rather than face any more of it."

An artilleryman at present in the hospital allied to Armstrong College, Newcastle-on-Tyne, said in conversation: "It was butchers' work. We just rained shells on the German gunners until we were deaf and choking. I don't think a gun on the position could have been sold for scrap iron after we had finished, and the German gunners were just odd pieces of clothing and bits of accoutrement. It seems swanky to say so, but once you get over the first shock you'll go on chewing biscuits or tobacco when the shells are bursting all round. You don't seem to mind it any more than sucking in a haystack. Then you get pulled up with a jerk when your mate on the left curl's up in a heap. War is rotten, but you can even get used to working in a candle factory. We rated smells more than we did the Germans."

Interviewed at his home in Athlone, Private A. Prescott, of the 1st King's Liverpool Regiment, formerly a constable at Old Trafford, told an interesting story about a daring German spy who came into the British lines dressed in the uniform of a Scots Grey. The spy inquired the whereabouts of the Scots Greys, but his speech betrayed him, and on being stripped he was found to be wearing German underclothing. He was taken in front of the colonel, and shot a few minutes afterwards.

Trapshooting in England and America

In England trapshooting is rather to an end than an end in itself for there it is regarded primarily as excellent practice for field hunting. Field hunting plays a much more important part in social life than it does in this country, and men who are guests at country houses about Ranelagh, Belvoir and Hurlingham are expected to be proficient with the shotgun and qualified to participate in a grouse hunt.

To speak generally, high scores are not the object in English trapshooting, the purpose being to reproduce as nearly as possible the conditions of wing-shooting; and therefore the methods and rules differ somewhat from those which govern the sport in America, though here also proficiency at the traps is considered a long step toward proficiency in the field. One English method of gaining skill in shooting is to walk through a field in which traps are concealed in the brush and bushes and break as many as possible of the targets which are thrown in front of the marksmen, at his right or at his left, or over his head, always at angles which he cannot guess beforehand.

Both in Great Britain and the United States trapshooting is a fascinating sport in itself, and perhaps the reason why we have taken it up on its own merits lies in the fact that we have few large and at the same time readily accessible game covers.

A teacher received the following note one day:

"Dear Teacher—Please give Lizzie some dinner. She has no father, and I guess it is a healthy at for his health is just perfect." Name given Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont. Look in pgs. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville." "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Much Pain From Kidney Disease

Doctored in Vain Until Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills Were Used

Kidney derangements are often associated with disorders of the liver and bowels, and under these conditions ordinary kidney medicines usually fail to effect cure. It is because of their unique, combined action on the liver, kidneys and bowels that Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are so generally successful, even in the most complicated cases.

Mr. Emanuel Bernard, farmer, St. Paul's, Kent County, N.B., writes: "About eighteen years ago my wife was bad with kidney disease, and suffered greatly from headaches, pains in bowels and stomach, and her heart was affected. For a year she was treated by her doctor, with no apparent benefit. She then used five boxes of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills with most satisfactory results. This gave me such a good opinion of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver pills that we always keep them in the house to be used for all derangements of the kidneys, liver and bowels." Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, 25c a box, 5 for \$1.00, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

A German Officer's Record

The notebook belonging to an officer of the 178th Saxon Infantry has been found, containing notes which afford proof of German atrocities in Belgium since the beginning of the war. At Mont-le-Baix he visited the chateau belonging to secretary of the king of the Belgians, and says: "Our men behaved like vandals. They looted cellars and rooms, broke all furniture and china, and carried off a heap of useless articles just for the pleasure of looting." Later, at Yvoirines, the officer writes: "Our men behaved like vandals. The spectacle of the corpses of all the killed inhabitants baffles description. Not one house remains standing. We rescued survivors, and shot them in parties—men, women, and children. At Villers-sur-Frasne the people warned the French that the Germans were coming, and the latter set fire to the village and shot the priest and many residents. The company camped at Guidessus. A German cyclist fell, and his rifle went off, and he alleged in excuse that he had been fired on. The village was therefore burned and all the inhabitants thrown into the flames. Two hundred inhabitants of Peppes were killed. The officer thinks they included innocent people. —Press Association War Special.

The Indian Troops

A few months ago General Sir Ian Hamilton, Inspector-General of the Overseas Forces, in his scrap book on the first part of the Russo-Japanese war, recorded:

"Every thinking soldier who has served on our recent Indian campaigns is aware that for the requirements of such operations, a good Sikh, Pathan or Gurkha battalion is more generally serviceable than a British battalion."

He also wrote: "Why, there is material in the ports of India, and in Nepal sufficient and fit, under good leadership, to shake the artificial society of Europe to its foundation."

It is computed that this material could furnish at least two million soldiers to the "reserves" of which Lord Kitchener made reference recently.

Ask for MINARD'S and you will get it.

Gun Bases Found Near Paris

According to several wounded British soldiers in the American Women's Hospital at Paignton, the discovery was made of concrete gun bases near Paris than the German army got in General von Kluck's advance.

They explain this in the same way as the finding of concrete bases before Namur and Maubeuge and near Soissons, saying it is believed that the Germans bought or rented certain stretches of land years before the war and then got exact measurements of the ranges, which is the reason their artillery fire was so effective.

Teacher—Tell me what lesson can be learned from the parable of the prodigal son?

Small pupil (thinking of the husks)—It teaches people to stay where they are comfortable.

Grateful patient—By the way, doctor, I should be glad if you would send in your bill soon.

Eminent Physician—Never mind about that, my dear madam; you must get quite strong first.

A REBELLION
Food Demanded

The human body will stand a lot of abuse but sometimes it will surely rebel and demand proper food in place of the pastry, starch, greasy stuffs on which it has been made sick.

Then is the time to try Grape-Nuts, the most scientific and perfect food in the world.

A woman writes: "Three years ago I was very ill with catarrh of the stomach and was given up to die by one doctor. I laid in bed four months, and my stomach was so weak that I could not keep down medicine or hardly any kind of food and was so weak and emaciated after four months of this starvation that my daughter could easily lift me from bed and put me in my chair."

"But weak as my stomach was, I accepted, relished and digested Grape-Nuts without any difficulty the first time that wonderful food was tried.

"I am now strong and in better health than for a great many years and am gradually growing still stronger. I rely on Grape-Nuts for much of the nourishment that I get. The results have certainly been wonderful in my case and prove that no stomach is so weak it will not digest Grape-Nuts."

My baby got fat from feeding on Grape-Nuts. I was afraid I would have to stop giving the food to him, but I guess it is a healthy at for his health is just perfect." Name given Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont. Look in pgs. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

"There's a Reason."

You used to send me candy before we were married," she said bitterly.

"Yes," he replied, just as bitterly; "and before we were married your father would occasionally hand me a few good cigars."—Washington Star.

Despatches That Thrill the Empire

The most famous despatch of modern times was the one from Lord Roberts, announcing the relief of Mafeking, which sent a thrill throughout the whole empire.

It concludes: "The flying column under the command of Colonel D. Mahon, which relieved Mafeking, marched at the rate of fifteen miles a day for fourteen consecutive days, and successively accomplished its object, despite the determined opposition of the enemy." Simple and direct, like the man who wrote it.

Havelock's despatch concerning the relief of Lucknow is one of the nation's treasures. "The cheers of the troops echoed through the courts of the palace," he writes, "responsive to the bugle sound, and on they rushed to assured victory. The enemy could nowhere withstand them. In a few minutes the whole of the buildings were in our possession."

Of Wellington's despatches, the most interesting, and one of the longest, being that which concerns the battle of Waterloo. He first describes the action in some detail and the immensity of the result, and concludes: "Such a desperate action could not be fought and such advantages gained without great loss, and I am sorry to add that ours have been immense. The army has never upon any occasion conducted itself better. The Division of Guards set an example which was followed by all, and there is no officer or description of troops that did not behave well. I should not do justice to my own feelings, or to Marschall Blucher and the Prussian army, if I did not attribute the successful result of this arduous day to the arrival and timely assistance I received from them."

The despatches of Wellington from the Peninsula are classics of their kind, so concentrated and masterly are they, but possibly the most memorable despatch which ever reached England lies undressed in a glass case in the British Museum.

It is the despatch announcing the Battle of Trafalgar and the death of Nelson.

It is one of the great thrilling messages of the world.

The despatch is simple and unadorned. It was written by Nelson's second in command, the noble Collingwood. "The ever-to-be-lamented death," it runs, "of Vice-Admiral Lord Viscount Nelson, who, in the late conflict with the enemy, fell in the hour of victory."

Then follows an account of the great fight, concluding with a glorious note of praise for the gallant fight put up by our foe, and finishing with the words, "It pleased the Almighty Disposer of all events to grant His Majesty's arms a complete and glorious victory."

Field Marshal French has already given us despatches that have touched the nation's soul, through their strongly sympathetic tone.

When he has decisive victory to announce, no doubt he will rise to the occasion as nobly as any of the great men who have had wonderful news to import.

IN A RIGHTEOUS CAUSE

The Earl of Beaconsfield on Britain in Peace and War

The late Earl of Beaconsfield, in reply to the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers," during the unsettled state of Europe at the time, near the close of his speech used these words, which are now recalled as being particularly applicable to the present war:

"The Lord Mayor has told us to-day that Britain is the country of all others whose policy is peace. We have nothing to gain by war. We are essentially a non-aggressive power. There are no cities and no provinces that we desire to appropriate. We have built up an empire of which we are proud, and our proudest boast is this—that this empire subsists as much upon sympathy as upon force. But if the struggle comes it should be recalled that there is no country so prepared for war as Britain; there is no country whose resources are so great that every Tom, Dick and Harry has tried to introduce.

Ask for MINARD'S and you will get it.

Restore Sunken Elevator

The Canadian Pacific Railway million bushel elevator at North Transcona, which sank in the soft earth last autumn, and toppled partly over, is now straight again.

In bringing the huge mass of twenty thousand tons to a vertical position, there was not as

STRATEGIC MOVE MADE BY FRENCH COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

GENERAL JOFFRE OUT-WITTED GEN. VON KLUCK

By Far-Sighted Plan of Campaign the Germans were led into the Trap of the Marne—Allies' Retreat at a Critical Juncture Turned the Tables

Whether or not the war offices of Britain and France have definite knowledge of the matter themselves, the world as large, at any rate, has never been supplied with a definite reason for the sudden swerving of the German armies southeastward from the very gates of Paris. There had been no serious repulses experienced by them prior to that sudden change of plan, but just when the world was expecting the bombardment of the French capital to begin, they turned partly around and marched right past their objective.

The latest reports of General Sir John French, covering the latter end of the retreat of the allies to the Marne, and the fighting from then on, do not state a reason for the enemy's change of plan, being seemingly purely vague on the stage of the campaign. But these reports, however, do provide some hints which are of assistance in speculating as to the cause of the sudden swerve of the Germans.

In the first place, we heard much in those discouraging days of retreat about the desperate attempt of the enemy to turn the extreme left of the allies, the British under General French being on the defensive side of this attempted turning movement. Before we knew whether this movement was to be successful, word came of the unexplained swerve of Von Kluck. Statements by General French throw some light here, however. While the English were retiring before Von Kluck they referred to by the commander as forming the extreme left of the allied line, then, without the change being explained, we find General French saying in his report that on August 29 "three or four more German corps were opposing the sixth French army on my left."

That is, prior to August 29 the British were on the extreme left, but on that date the "sixth French army" had taken the extreme northwest position. This would seem to clear up the situation with respect to the turning movement attempted by Von Kluck, and at the same time provide a reason for the swerve to the southeast. Apparently General Joffre sawed the left by sending up a new French army, and when Von Kluck found this new obstacle in his path he had either to abandon his turning movement or continue it at great risk well to the northwest. Rather than do this, and also because the German armies advancing on Paris farther south were meeting with difficulties, Von Kluck decided to go to the east and try to effect a junction with the Crown Prince.

With the German right checked by the presence of this sixth army, the allies had to decide whether or not it was time to rest their retreat and institute a definite counter-offensive. It was the determination of General Joffre, assented to by General French, to fall back still further which led the Germans into trap of the Marne.

Studying the report of General French on this stage of the operations, the New York Evening Post evolves a very logical speculation as to the southerly move of the enemy. Quoting the paragraph of the report: "This was the situation when I received a visit from General

Indians Starving in North

Reports From James and Hudson Bay Show Trappers Sorely Need Help and Food

W. E. C. Todd of the Carnegie museum, Pittsburgh, arrived in Ottawa recently after spending over six months on the western shores of James and Hudson bays. He was conducting an expedition for natural history specimens for the Carnegie museum.

Mr. Todd stated that the Indian trappers in the region which he visited are suffering to a great extent through the war. First news of the fight reached him on Aug. 29, and at that time the Hudson Bay Co. had stopped the advances to the Indians. It is customary for the company to stake the Indians in the fall in the form of a "lebt" of provisions, which is fixed according to the hunting abilities of the debtor. When the season opens the following year the Indians and Eskimos redeem the debt with furs. As these advances have been cut off the natives are in a serious predicament.

Mr. Todd said Mr. Wilson, the Hudson's Bay Company's manager for James Bay showed him a store house of furs, which at ordinary times would be worth \$100,000, but which at current market prices are valued at \$17,000. At White River the Indians were already in a distressing condition and when Mr. Todd arrived in a sailing boat the natives came out in canoes to meet him and by divers means, mainly by pointing to their mouths, made him understand that they were badly in need of food. A white whale and some porpoises were caught later, which tided them over the two weeks until the arrival of the Hudson's Bay packet. As it was Mr. Todd's flour was confiscated and distributed among the trappers. "There is talk on Hudson Bay that the government will provide for the starving Indians. They cannot be left to their own resources unless wholesale starvation takes place, as the country bears but the minimum of meat animals."

"I gave the order to recommence volleying, and for the time the Prussians decamped. They left many dead and wounded, and the following day we found that six men, armed with rifles, who had fallen in the front ranks of the enemy, wore the Red Cross on their arms."

Kilometres and Miles

Recently in the French war office reports of fighting distances are stated in kilometres. The simplest way to convert kilometres into miles is to divide by two, divide the result by four, and add the two results. Thus, 500 kilometres divided by two equals 250, and 250 added to 250 gives 312½; so that there are that number of miles in 500 kilometres. To convert miles into kilometres, multiply by eight and divide the result by five. Victoria Colonist.

Turpinite Kills Everything

Eye-Witness Tells of Frightful Execution Wrought in Preliminary Tests

Whether the French are really using turpentine, the newest war terror reported to be in possession of England's ally, is a matter of the greatest speculation in England. This new explosive, which has aroused the greatest discussion through the world, is said to be so deadly in its effect that all life is exterminated within a radius of 400 yards of one of the exploding shells. Regiments of Germans are reported to have been found dead in their trenches, their rifles still in their hands, not a mark on their bodies, but with the long line of corpses standing as though in life.

The Daily Express declares that a man known to the editor for years and who is generally well informed, has written as follows concerning turpentine:

"Evidently it was the British commander's belief that the time had come to make a stand and that he yielded only to strategical reasons propounded by General Joffre. What were these reasons? Apparently these; that while the Sixth French Army on the British left might be sent forward against the German line, and so possibly bring an end to the retreat, it was more profitable to hold this army back until the German advance had come so far south that this French army, instead of being sent against the German front, could be thrown against the enemy's flank. General Joffre's reasons must have been convincing because we find that not only did General French consent to make a 'short retirement toward the line between Compiegne and Soissons,' the informant of the Express tells us how Turpin set to work upon a new explosive, which he endeavored to perfect so that as compared to it melinite and lyddite would be perfectly useless. His work, for years, had a gun made, the parts being constructed at different points and then assembled and directed the making of the shells.

"The merest chance enabled me to witness one of the early trials of the new explosive," the writer continues. "On a stretch of sand 500 yards from high water, a temporary sheepfold had been erected about 400 yards square and railed off with wooden hurdles. In this space were a dozen sheep, and couple of aged and worn out horses.

"One of the horses was contentedly munching away at some hay and the other was rubbing himself against one of the hurdles, while the sheep were huddled together in one corner. This is what I say through my glasses when from a ridge some 2,500 yards away, there came a sharp loud thud and the shrieking sound of a small shell, just as though somebody had taken a piece of silk and rapidly torn it in two.

"There was an explosion in the open space in the middle of the improvised sheep pen. The sheep were still huddled in a corner, one of the old horses was apparently leaning up against the railing. The one that had been munching hay lay on his side. When 10 minutes later I reached the pen the sheep looked for all the world as if they had been petrified.

"They were mostly standing up one against the other. Three or four were lying down, but all were dead with their mouth open and lips hanging, it was absolutely ghastly. Yet of all the animals only the old horse that had been munching hay was hit by a fragment of shell. The other horse was half falling, half leaning against the fence, his forelegs stretched out forward, his hind legs doubled up on the sand beneath him. Both had been killed instantly.

"There was a faint odor in the air, which I can only describe as that given out by methylated spirit, yet mixed with a pungent smell of mortal. Later the experiments were repeated on a much larger scale at Châlons and Mâcon.

"For special reasons, which it would be unwise for me to divulge at the present time, I am convinced these shells have not been used to any great extent by the French in the war. Possibly a few have been tested, but no more. That they would be used in such an emergency as an attempt to take Paris by storm I have no doubt.

A single 56 pound shell that is capable of killing every living thing within a space of 400 square yards, will not be used unless under very desperate circumstances, and only with the full consent of France's allies."

German Talk of Their Losses

German prisoners appear to unite in fearful stories of the mortalities their troops have suffered in the war.

A German artillery officer of the 10th Corps, a prisoner in France, says: "Modern warfare is the gravest madness of nations. Our companies, which set off in the pride of manhood, have fallen from 250 to 20. Certain companies of the Prussian Guard are now commanded by Elbahrige, or one-year volunteers, all their officers having disappeared."

Another German officer captured at Rethens says: "For tactical reasons the Guard had to beat a retreat, abandoning ten officers, including General von Schack, colonel and eight hundred wounded. The 1st Battalion of the 1st Regiment has not a single officer left. I did not take part for long in this bloody fighting, as I fell wounded."

"A few minutes later a German officer appeared carrying a white flag. I advanced from the trench, accompanied by four men. 'We are sixty,' said the envoy, 'and we wish to surrender.' I replied 'Advance in order.'

"Four men wounded in the legs staggered forward, and my men, believing the fight finished, showed themselves above the trenches. A Maxim hidden in the wood immediately opened fire on us with a hall of bullets, while a fresh attack was commenced.

"I gave the order to recommence volleying, and for the time the Prussians decamped. They left many dead and wounded, and the following day we found that six men, armed with rifles, who had fallen in the front ranks of the enemy, wore the Red Cross on their arms."

Canadian trade commissioners in Great Britain report a large increase in the number of applications for British importers for Canadian commodities to replace supplies formerly drawn from the continent and now cut off by the war. Among the commodities largely in demand are mentioned wheat, household and hardware sundries, brushes, flannels, tools and matchwood, office desks, tissue paper, etc.

THE WAR AND EUGENICS

MEN LOST TO THE NATION

It is a Moot Question as to Whether Warfare Racially Impoverishes the Nation

It is an old controversy whether war assists or retards the development of the race, and that it is still unsettled is probably due to the habit most controversialists display of confusing the immediate with the remote effects, or of ignoring one set of effects altogether. Military nations, such as the Germans, are predisposed to affirm the beneficial effects, not merely of the preparation of war, with the emphasis it lays on discipline and physical fitness, but of war itself as enforcing the victory of the strong over the weak, or, as they would say, of the better over the worst. In the view of men like Bernhardi it is a sufficient justification of war that it eliminates not only such a "culture" as that of the Aztecs—which appears to have been in essentials but a shade more flagitious than that which the devout apostles of murder and outrage are propagating in Belgium—but any culture whatever that conflicts with the ambitions of a state powerful enough to make its ambitions effective.

It is thus the Prussian interprets the doctrine of the survival of the fittest, simplifying it—and coincidentally brutalizing it—by disengaging it from every aspect of morality. Clearly, however, any negative answer we may give based on repugnance to Bernhardi's affirmations does not meet the question whether good or evil is the immediate outcome of such a war as that now being waged, or with what preponderance of one over the other we must lay our account. All wars, we must believe, are part of the divine plan for the advancement of humanity, and when this struggle is ended we shall be prepared to accept it as marking one more stage in the toilsome ascent. But whether we shall be able to resume the work of progress with a vigour equal to our hopes or whether we must pause exhausted to regain our breath and await the slow return of health is a question which some critics of the situation are inclined to answer in a doubtful spirit.

It is stated, for example, by a writer in the "Eugenics Review" that, whatever war may have possessed as a eugenics agent in the earlier history of the human race, it is now, under modern conditions of mechanics and mobility almost entirely dysgenic. It is not necessarily the best that survives in the warfare of the present day. The youngest and the bravest of the race are certainly diminished in numbers. Prowess in battle has no "survival value" in the biological sense as regards the individual and little as regards the nation, for even the most vicious nation, though surviving, is an eugenics agent in the earlier history of the human race, it is now, under modern conditions of mechanics and mobility almost entirely dysgenic. It is not necessarily the best that survives in the warfare of the present day. The youngest and the bravest of the race are certainly diminished in numbers. Prowess in battle has no "survival value" in the biological sense as regards the individual and little as regards the nation, for even the most vicious nation, though surviving,

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Stockmen VS Farmers

Editor CALL:

The stockmen have beaten the farmers and the municipal councils badly. It is reported that Pat Burns and other rich stockmen recently made a trip to Edmonton which resulted in much good to themselves. The wise guys who rule the Province from Edmonton were fully convinced that stockmen should be exempt from paying school and hail tax on leased land. This high handed stroke of statesmanship practically puts the Corby Hill and other schools on and near the lease out of business, as there will not be enough taxes to levy outside the leased land to run the school. It appears that the powers that be in Edmonton think that it is far better that hundreds of the settlers children should go without an education than have the rich stockmen pay their just share of the taxes. The stock business has apparently been a good and safe business in Alberta for a good many years, and with the exception of the hard winter of 1907 the stockmen have all made money. We seldom hear that any stockman is sold out by the sheriff or are starving to death.

Of course the stockmen have their place in this country as well as the farmers and nobody wants to exterminate them. All we ask is that they be made to bear their just burden of the taxes it takes to develop the country. With all that can be said about stockraising and the value of the stockmen to this province, it is a fact, nevertheless, that in the many years all the land was held by the stockmen no great developments took place here. It remained for the poor, despised homesteaders, who came here from all parts of the globe, to bring the great resources and fertility of Western Canada before the eyes of the world. It has been the homesteader and farmer who has made possible such places as Edmonton, Calgary and Lethbridge, and it is the farmer who has enabled the great capitalists and many middlemen to make fortunes here. The farmer on 160 acres of land can not engage in much stock raising. Whether he likes it or not, he must try to raise grain and take his chances with drought, frost and hail. Does it not then look unreasonable that the men who are making the country into what it is going to be—the greatest farming country in the world—and taking many chances, and suffering many hardships in doing it, should bear the burden of all the taxes while the stockmen engaged in a perfectly safe and well paying business should escape all together?

But after all, it serves the farmers right for as long as they are fools enough to send none but stockmen, lawyers and business men to represent them in Edmonton they can expect nothing else than just the way they are being treated. It is about time the farmers get a little horse sense politically, and send members of their own class to represent them.

JOHN GLAMBECK.

Within the memory of the oldest inhabitants there was never a Christmas time when liberal and discriminating giving was more desirable than it will be this Christmas time. Better begin to think about it and plan for it.

The Shamrock School Report

The following is a list of the Shamrock pupils and their standing for month of November:

Grade	Pupil Name
VII	Richard Bishop 53
VI	Leyland Hayes 67
IV	Burnice Sammons 40
III	Wesley Hayes 72
II	Virginia Hayes 58
I	Leua Hayes 70
	Rose Bishop 61
	Denton Black 83
	Commodore Allen 24

Grade II
Addision Wilson 76
Floyd Sammons 49
Grade I
Selma Sammons
Ida Hayes
Thomas Naylor
Herman Hayes
Harlow Allen
The aggregate days attendance was 16. The average attendance 9.67, and the percentage of attendance 66.43.
Miss L. A. Bowen, teacher.

Gleichen School Report

Appended is the report of the Gleichen Public School for the month of October:

Advanced Department
Grades VIII and IX
Grade VIII, Honor list:
Rupert Hunter
Robina Bruneton
Fred Vigar
Grade IX, Honor List:
Lucille Trego
Victor Beaupre
Douglas James
Present every session, Victor Beaupre, Roya Knott, Rupert Hunter and Fred Vigar.

Number on roll 17
Average attendance 14.5
Per centage of attendance, 85.29
Number of teaching days for the month, 21.

H. Dexter McKay, Principal
Senior Intermediate
Grades V and VII
Grade VII, Honor List:
Gertrude Trego
Reddy Lafferty
Dennis Ramsbottom
Loma Koopp
Grade V, Honor List:
Walter Laycock
Herbert Nield
John Orlesky
Rachel Koefod
Present every session: Loma Koopp, Reddy Lafferty, Rosy Service, Gertrude Trego, Sterling Lyons, Jean Walker, Walter Laycock, Orlando Lyons, John Orlesky, Charlie Plant, Edwin Service.

Number on roll 24
Average attendance 21.69
Percentage of attendance 90.37

Miss Edgar, teacher

Junior Intermediate
Grades II, III and IV

Grade II:
Rose Desjardine
Louise Desjardine
Luvia Allgood
Theodore Bartsch
Mary Linden

Grade III:
Donel Lafferty
Reggie Vigar
Raymond Parker
Bertie James
Archie Murray

Grade IV:
Marjorie Follett
Neil Murray
Roy Wishart
Frankie Plante
Marian Ryan

Present at every session: Frankie Plante, Lorne Legget, Alice Ramburg, Vera Ramburg, Jackie Marshall, Reggie Vigar, Theodore Bartsch, Donel Lafferty, Norah Parker, Dick Cosgrave.

Number on roll 42
Average attendance 34.833
Percentage of attendance 82.08

Miss K. G. Dickey, teacher

Primary Department
Grade I

Honor List:
Irvin Young
Gordon Dodds
Harold Prestwick
Nida Trego
Mildred Bolinger

Present every session, Irvin Young, James Wright, Gordon Dodds, John McDowell, Edith Desjardine, Albert Desjardine, Douglas Young, Norman Prestwick, Ron Parker, Emily Marshall, Arthur Dodds, Stanley Young, George McKenzie, Harold Prestwick

Number on roll 44
Average attendance 28.76
Percentage of attendance 88.08

Miss K. M. Ayliott, teacher

The number of pupils in attendance for the entire school was 127.

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A. R. YATES, - - Gleichen



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Also not to take in pledge or make any loan upon any article to any Indian under penalty of having any such articles seized and being prosecuted for illegal pawning

J. H. GOODERHAM,

16ft Indian Agent

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